BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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" " 2 "	4 00	" " 6 "	10 00

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1864.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.—The *Herald* of the 31st has been received. No news from the army of the Potomac or from Charleston.

News from Western Virginia, dated 30th, says that Gen. Kelly had information from Gen. Sullivan that Gen. Early, with nine thousand rebels, was between New Market and Mount Jackson. Rosser has seven hundred and Imboden fifteen hundred. Sullivan's column has returned to Harper's Ferry, with one hundred prisoners and the same number of horses. Kelly states that he has captured in all over four hundred prisoners and a large amount of property.

Gen. Thomas telegraphs from Chattanooga Wednesday, that a rebel force under Wheeler had captured a Federal train, on the 26th, bound to Knoxville, at Charleston, on the south bank of the Hiawassee, but Col. Long pursued and defeated Wheeler, capturing over one hundred prisoners.

Butler sneers at the threat held out in Davis' proclamation against himself and officers, and declares that if a hair on the head of one of his officers or soldiers be injured, except in just warfare, the day it is done shall be one of sorrow and mourning for all men included in Confederate States.

Butler thinks there is but one way to meet the new state of things and that is by the sternest retaliation. He says the federal government having exhausted every form of appeal, there is nothing left the United States but to authorize that a sufficient number of rebel officers be placed under such keeping and put upon such diet as shall in all respects correspond to the treatment, as to clothing, food and fuel, that wretched Union men receive in the stench houses of the rebel Capitol.

Gold in New York, on the 30th, 151 to 153.

Mexico City dates to the 7th Dec. received.

The French troops entered Morelia on the 30th Nov. Gen. Bazaine had 12,000 French troops at Calieya and Gen. Donai was at Salmanca. It is stated that the government of Holland and Spain have recoganized the new Mexican government.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 6.—A most important measure was presented in the Senate to-day by Phelan, of Mississippi, it being a bill to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in all cases involving the execution of the law passed recently to put men into service who have furnished substitutes. The bill was not read, but immediately transferred to the secret calendar, so its provisions are not known. The Senate very soon went into secret session to consider it. The Senate adopted a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of reforming the present system of enrollments, particularly as to the class of persons or officers appointed to serve as enrolling officers; to limit the length of time they shall be allowed to serve in the same districts; to establish inspectors of enrolling districts, and to limit the number of men enrolling officers shall have as provost guard. House bill to repeal existing and regulate future exemptions, which the Military Committee reported on Monday was considerably discussed till the House went into secret session on the tax and currency bills.

Important addresses from the Presidents of two railroads was laid on the desks of members this morning, relative to the bill to repeal exemptions, setting forth that it is impossible to keep the roads running without retaining all mechanics and skilled employees now in the country, and holding out every inducement to get all we can, and that Gen. Grant, appreciating the importance of breaking down our railroad transportation as the most effectual method of weakening our army, had already enticed a considerable number of skilful railroad mechanics from Atlanta to Memphis. This address concludes by asking Congress not to let blind zeal for increasing the numbers of the army or prejudice against railroad companies who first sustain the government by transportating at half rates and receive notes and bonds in payment, when they had no market value, precipitate the country and armies into irretrievable disaster.

A bill to relieve farmers from tax on cotton burned by order of commanders of armies was presented and referred.

The President has vetoed the bill appropriating two million dollars to clothe Kentucky troops.

Mosby after the Yankees.

ORANGE, C H., Jan. 6.—Mosby, with a portion of his battalion, came up with a scouting party of the enemy, consisting of some seventy-five men, from the first Maryland battalion, under Capt. Hunter, near Rictortown, Fauquier county, on New Year's day. A sharp fight ensued, in which the enemy lost five killed and nine wounded. Mosby captured three non-commissioned officers and thirty-seven privates, with their arms, equipments and horses. The rest of the party escaped. The prisoners were on route for Richmond.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1864. NO. 49.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 6.—At auction to-day Confederate eight per cents, due 1869 and 1881, brought 111 and 113. Only small amounts were sold. Coupon bonds fifteen million loan, 183 and 185; Registered 147 and 148. Virginia registered bonds, 251; sterling exchange 2 60; silver coin 16¼.

A snow storm commenced here this morning, and snow has been falling all day.

From East Tennessee.

RUSSELVILLE, Jan. Jan. 6.—The fighting last week was altogether with cavalry on our side. Col. Crows, of Morgan's division, attacked the enemy near Dundridge, and captured a battery, with the exception of one gun, which was afterwadrs recaptured, but the enemy were driven back to their entrenchments at Mossy Creek.

Major Ball, 6th Georgia, was killed in an engagement on the 29th.

Gen. Martin's entire cavalry attacked a superior force of the enemy at Talbott's Station, and after a stubborn resistance drove them back four miles. They were reforced by a division of infantry and drove Martin back with considerable loss. The enemy rested at Mossy Creek, strongly entrenched. Our forces on the railroad will be in running order to Bristol in a few days.

Weather cold, with snow.

The Blind Refugee gives a Concert at the Town Hall to-night. Don't forget him. Any one who can afford an occasional "smile" at two dollars per pound should not mind the expense. Besides, we are told he sings well.

THE MEANS AND POLICY OF THE WAR.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, in his speech in the Senate for drafting the whole population of the Confederacy into the army, said there were *two* things specially needed—better money and more men. He omitted a third, certainly as important as either of these, and without which both of the others would be worthless—a *sufficiency of food*. If his proposition, or that for conscripting all under fifty-five be adopted, it will take from agriculture a large portion of the proprietors and all the overseers fit for anything; and without white superintendence, we all know that negro labor will not support itself. We must, therefore, if we subtract all the most profitable producers from farming, make our calculations to finish the war this campaign—for there will be nothing to feed an army on another year. However flattering the prospect may be of such a consummation, is it wise to stake our all on a single cast of the die?

But, would the proposed sweeping conscription really augment our force in the field? It is very doubtful. Under the present law, it requires about ten officers to each county to look after deserters and enrol conscripts. With the new propositions in force, it would take about ten times that number—which would be quite as much as would be gained by the enlarged conscription.

Instead of dragging school-boys from their forms and old men from their farms, the wiser policy would be to reduce the exemptions under the existing law. This has already been done as to one very large class of exempts, viz: those who had put substitutes in the service, but there remain still many whose absence from the field is not indispensable to the necessary avocations of life, or the efficient discharge of public business. The idea of abolishing all exemptions, as it is said will be recommended by the Committee on Military Affairs, and leaving it to the Executive to detail those who are to make the laws, those who are to construe them, and those who are to enforce them—as well as those who stand between the government and the people, the picket guard of liberty, the conductors of the Press—is a proposition infinitely too far on the road to a Dictatorship to be tolerated by a body of intelligent Representatives. The Governor of a Sovereign Commonwealth would cut a noble figure applying to the Confederate agency for exemption from the field and the privilege of performing the duties of his station.

But there are, however, some limitations and reductions in the Exemption law necessary to be made. It is also certain that there are a great many men detailed, or serving as Provost Guards, or absent without leave, or malingering about the hospitals, or lounging about camps for the want of horses, or absent from service on one pretence or another, who ought to be at once ordered to the field. From these sources all the men that the country can properly care for, or really needs, can be obtained. Small armies, skillfully handled and well fed are far more efficient than large, unwieldy and disorderly masses without provisions. With abundant food in the country, we can wage this war indefinitely with small forces and with little or no money.

Our authorities made the mistake in the outset of thinking there would be no war, or a brief and inconsiderable one, and we have experienced, in a variety of ways, the penalties of the mistake. The President expressed the opinion, in his message last January, that the campaign of 1863 would close the war. How seriously he erred, the present array of forces massed against us, and the certainty of great battles yet to be fought attest. Such mistakes should caution us against relying upon the dictum or theory of any one, that the issue must be decided this year, and summoning to the field, as if for a last desperate encounter, the whole power of the country. Mistake here would be fatal. Should our hopes fail, we are ruined, irretrievably. There would be nothing left to fall back upon—and the enemy, knowing this, would have an incentive to hold out, such as they have never had before. They might then truly say that our overthrow was only a question of time, and that a very short time. The only certain reliance, we have is, that of wearing the enemy out. To enable us to do this we must husband well our resources, and prepare for a long war. When they see that this is our policy, they will be disheartened and ready to abandon an undertaking that dooms them to an age of bloody and nopless strife. If we would shorten the war, let us prepare to make it long.—*Rich. Whig.*

THE TAX BILL BEFORE CONGRESS.—The tax bill now before Congress when matured, will be apt to absorb a good deal of the Confederate money now floating about the country. Of the provisions of the bill under consideration the *Examiner* says:

It is known that Congress is now maturing, in secret session, a bill to levy taxes for the support of Government. This bill has come from the Special Committee on Currency. Its features may be briefly but reliably stated. It proposes a tax of *twenty per cent.* on all agricultural products, wheat, corn, tobacco, naval stores, provisions, cloths, and, generally, all articles which may be enumerated as army supplies. Stocks, coin and all paper used as currency are taxed *five per cent.* All debts which have been paid in Confederate money prior to the passage of the act are taxed *against the party who paid them*, ten to twenty *per cent*, according to the date of payment.—Profits in trade and business, made since the 1st of January, 1862, are taxed thirty-three per cent., with some exceptions, and with an additional tax of twenty-five per cent. on the excess over twenty-five per cent. of the profits of incorporated and joint stock companies made in any of the years since the war.—The income tax is suspended.

THE POPE AND THE CONFEDERATES.—The *Correspondence de Rome* contains the following paragraph:

"His Holiness has deigned to give audience to an American deputation from the Southern States, charged to place in his august hands an autograph letter from Mr. Jefferson Davis."

The facts of the case are stated to be these: Subsequent to the breaking out of the American war the Pope wrote a circular letter to all the Catholic Bishops in the Northern as well as Southern States, exhorting them to fulfill the Christian duties of their office, but to abstain from the expression of any party feeling whatever in the lamentable struggle now existing. President Davis, appreciating these sentiments, wrote a letter to thank His Holiness, and entrusted it for delivery to Mr. Dudley Mann, a Southerner, who has been for some time in Europe, occasionally charged with "diplomatic missions." After a interview with Cardinal Antonelli, Mr. Mann obtained an audience of the Pope, at which Mr. M, Jr., who acts as secretary to his father, and is skilled in the French and Italian languages, was present.—The conviction of the members of the U. S. Legation, backed by the assurance of Cardinal Antonelli, is that this reception had no official character, and that Mr. Jefferson Davis' letter was merely complimentary.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Jan. 1.

APPLES—Green	$20 00
Dried	$8@10
BACON—Hog round	$2 40
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$3 00
BEANS	$10
BUTTER	$3 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$60
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$10
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	$1 50
FLOUR—Family	$100
Superfine	$85
Fine	$40
FODDER—Per hundred	$8
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	8
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	$1
HAY—Per hundred	$7
LARD	$2 50
MOLASSES	$12 75
MEAL—	$12
NAILS—Scarce	$2 00
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$200 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$7
" Irish	$4@5
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$10
" White Table	$12
RAGS	15c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT—	$25 00.
SUGAR—Brown	$5 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 50
WHEAT	$15

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

December 31, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on the hoof at 70 to 80 cents per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $2 50 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $5 to $5 50 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $8 to $10 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $8 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 60 to $1 75 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $8 for superfine, $90 to $95 per bbl for family.

HIDES—Green, $1 75 to $2 25, and dry $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $10 50 to $11, and Upper, $12 50 to 13 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $2 25 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $15 to $16 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $1 60 to $1 65 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $2 to $2 50, and grown fowls, $2 50 to $3 each.

POTATOES—Sweet, $10 to $12, and Irish, $18 to $20 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $1 50 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$10 to $12 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 50 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $13 to $15 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $2 85 to $3 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $3 35 to $3 50 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$2 50 to $2 60 per gallon.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,

OAKS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

ROOM FOR SEVERAL GOOD BOYS.

TUITION FOR TWENTY WEEKS FROM JANUARY 14th.....$150

Board for twenty weeks from January 14th.....$500

Address W. J. BINGHAM & SONS,

Dec 29 10t* Oaks, Orange, N. C.

PHYSICIAN'S NOTICE.

AT A MEETING OF THOSE PHYSICIANS PRACticing in the city of Raleigh, whose names are subscribed to this publication, held at Dr. Wm. G. Hill's office, on the evening of the 23d instant, it was agreed to and determined upon—

1st. That they would practice in the country after the 1st of January, 1864, and during the unsettled state of prices for the necessary articles of supply and support for themselves and their families, all of which they have to purchase, upon these terms, viz: at old prices when paid in the products of the country at old prices, otherwise their charges will be in proportion to the prices demanded for these products.

2d. In their town practice they will be governed by these circumstances, viz: when they know that their patients are dependent on a stated and limited income from vested funds or salary or wages, they will be moderate in their charges, otherwise they will charge prices corresponding with the times, unless paid in such articles as are needed by themselves and their families at reduced prices, when their charges will be relatively lessened.

Justice and an imposing sense of duty to themselves and their families, which they cannot disregard, impel them to this step, while, on the other hand, equal justice and a proper sense of duty to the public demand that they should make known their purposes and determination.

FABIAS J. HAYWOOD,
WM. G. HILL,
CHAS. E. JOHNSON,
W. H. McKEE.

Dec 28-6t

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

June 2-tf RALEIGH N. C.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, THE 7TH INST., IN FRONT of our Sales Room, we will sell to the highest bidder, commencing at 11 o'clock—

1300 pennyweight Gold Bullion
500 dollars Gold Coin
2 North Carolina State Bonds, $1000 each, issued for the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co.

FURNITURE.

1 Book Case
1 Card Table
2 What-Nots, 1 very fine
1 Passage Table
1 small Card Table
1 lot fine Chairs
1 large Mahogony Rocking Chair
1 fine lot China and Glass Ware
1 large sett Silver Plated Castors
1 lot fine Paintings and Engravings
1 lot fine Mantel Ornaments
Mattrasses, Pillows, &c &c
1 sett fine Waiters
1 lot fine Window Shades
1 lot Garden Implements

And many other desirable articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Jan 4-td Auctioneers.

91 BALES COTTON FOR SALE

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO SELL 91 BALES of excellent Cotton in good condition, weighing 36,610 pounds. Said cotton is snugly housed at Union C. H., S. C., some 50 or 60 miles Northwest from Columbia, S. C., in as safe a position from the enemy as any in the Confederacy where it can be permitted to stay as long as the purchaser may desire.

For further particulars apply to us at Graham, N. C., or at the Progress Office Raleigh, N. C.

Jan 4-1w* ALBRIGHT, BASON & CO.

FOR SALE.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS MANUFACTURING TOBACco. J. B. LITTLEJOHN,
Dec 30-1w* Louisburg, N. C.

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE BALES Cotton. O. H. FOSTER,
Dec 30-1w* Louisburg, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE SET OF TINSMITH TOOLS, NO. 1 quality, in good order, and only used about one year. Apply to the
Dec 28 2w PROGRESS OFFICE.
Standard copy two weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

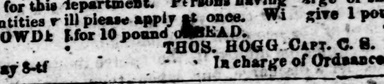
DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
Vance, January 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock payable on and after the first day of February next at this office in Confederate money.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
Jan 4 3tawtd Secretary.

LABORERS WANTED.



PIEDMONT R. R., CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Danville, Dec. 7th, 1863.

I WISH TO HIRE TWO HUNDRED ABLE-BODied negroes to work upon this Rail Road.—They will be exclusively under the care and direction of the Company, and preparations have been made to ensure good quarters, sufficient food and proper medical attention. The work to be done by them lies about half way between Danville and Greensboro' N. C., in a healthy country, and as secure from raids as any to be found. For such hands I will pay the following prices: $52 per month the owner clothing the hands;—for well-grown boys, $25 per month—$300 per annum, the Company furnishing the usual clothing; $200 for the six months from the 1st January, to 1st July, the Company furnishing only the summer clothing; $60 per month, or $400 per annum, for negro carpenters. I will also give employment, during good behavior, to overseers who can bring with them to the work, a force of 12 to 15 men of proper qualifications, and these hands may be worked under them if preferred. For such service I will pay $60 per month and board. To any person who will collect and bring into this office a force of negro men, (subject to my inspection and approval,) hired for the year, or half year, on the above terms, I will pay a bonus of Ten Dollars per capita, for each hand received.

E. T. D. MYERS, Capt. Engineers,
Dec 17-t 10 J Chief Engineer P. R. R.

CHANGE OF PRICE AND ADDRESS.

THE PRICE OF THE INGREDIENTS OF WHICH the Southern Hepatic Pills are made has been more than doubled in three months. I am compelled to advance my prices a little, and have therefore changed my charges. Hereafter I will sell the Pills, until further notice, at $2 a box, $20 a dozen, and $150 a gross. My address is Goldsboro, N. C., where all letters will hereafter be directed to GEORGE W. DEEMS.
Dec 30 10t

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement. Dec 23-tf

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C.—A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled.

Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 2, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$8 50
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	15 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	20 50
Four days	6 50	One month	30 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	50 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Ross, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Bertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Pattou, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of the Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

ON THE 14TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1864, AT THE Smithfield Hotel, in Smithfield, I will sell at public sale all the FURNITURE belonging to said house, consisting of Beds and Bedsteads and Furniture, Washstands, Bowls and Pitchers, Chairs, &c., &c., and many other things too tedious to mention. Cash will be required for all if preferred, or six months.

Dec 24-14t* I. N. THOMPSON.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Dec. 24th, 1863.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of

Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. B. HAYWOOD,

will meet in the town of Oxford, on Wednesday, the 6th of January.

At Roxboro, Person county, on Saturday, the 9th of January.

At Yanceyville, Caswell county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th of January.

At Hillsborough, on Thursday, the 14th of January.

At Graham, in Alamance county, on Saturday, the 16th of January.

At Pittsboro, in Chatham county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th of January, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 24-t16J Surgeon General.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.,
RALEIGH, Dec. 17, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPAny have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable in Confederate currency, on and after Monday the 5th day of January, 1864.

Dec 12-3taw5J W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

NOTICE!!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.

Sept 8-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John Barriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Sion H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.

DANIEL SCARBOROUGH,
Dec 9-tf Administrator, &c.

NORTH CAROLINA EXPRESS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS COMpany, chartered at the present session of the Legislature, was, on yesterday, organized. The first meeting of the subscribers for the election of officers, and other business, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, 10th of January, 1864.

Dec 19-tawtd. S. L. FREMONT, President.

NOTICE—CONFEDERATE MONEY WANTED.

I HAVE FOR SALE ONE HUNDRED HOGSHEADS of Tobacco; also, six barrels of Nish Brandy. Apply to the subscriber, five miles north of Louisburg, Franklin county. PETER S. FOSTER.
Dec 31-1w

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL OPEN A SCHOOL IN THE TOWN OF Pittsboro on Wednesday, the 6th of January next, for the instruction of boys in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, and in the higher branches of English. Board can be obtained on reasonable terms in the village.

JNO. E. WASHINGTON,
Dec 17-1w J Pittsboro, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $10 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing,**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Shoddy is in sackcloth and ashes. Shoddy has had a short reign but it has been brilliant. Shoddy has made money, shoddy has bought property and shoddy has pledged itself to go for the "last man and the last dollar," but now when the inexorable decrees of Congress call for the carcass of shoddy to go to the front, shoddy runs away.

In fact a great revolution is going on and we very much fear that the secessionists—the "last man and last dollar" party—will turn us over, bound hand and foot, to Lincoln. They have been for a *vigorous* prosecution of the war while they could speculate and make money, but now that Congress talks of putting all able-bodied men in the service, and shoddy fears that the collection of tithes, government contracts, &c., will not save him, he cries out for peace upon any terms. We have been an advocate for peace, but we wanted an honorable peace; a peace that would give us separation and independence and the right to have and to hold slaves, but these blood and thunder men, the original secessionists, who have skulked thus far but now find that they are about to be taken, are for peace upon any terms, nigger or no nigger. We protest against this humiliation and disgrace, and hope that the patriotism of the country will strangle shoddy and assert its own respectability. We protest against unconditional submission even to satisfy shoddy. Much as we desire peace we are willing to see the last one of our able-bodied relations and every secessionist in the land slain before we will consent to any peace that robs and degrades us. Our cause seems gloomy but it is not hopeless, and if we can only get shoddy in the army and he will exhibit the same energy in fighting that he has in speculating on and robbing the poor we have great hopes of final success. Our great danger now is that the secessionists will deliver us over to the brutality of the enemy to save their own carcasses from Yankee bullets. If the moderate men of the country will stand firm the country may yet be saved.

Exemptions.

If a North Carolina paper protests against a military despotism which places the personal freedom of every citizen in the keeping of the Executive, we have a few slaves of power who profess to consider it as enmity to the government, but no clamor is raised against journals of other States for doing the same thing. On the exemption question the Richmond *Whig* says:

"The bill reported from the Committee of Military Affairs, repealing the Exemption Act, though not quite so sweeping as was intimated by the chairman of that committee, some days ago, it would be, is notwithstanding a striking exemplification of the tendency of Congress to consolidate all power in the hands of the Executive. The bill concedes that certain exemptions are necessary—that certain descriptions of persons can be of more use to the cause out of the field than in it, yet it is proposed that the Representatives of the people, who know the diverse and peculiar needs of each State and District, shall divest themselves of the privilege, duty rather, of saying what exemptions are proper to be made, and devolve it upon the already over-burthened and (for this duty) far less competent department of the Executive. A dozen Secretaries of War, aided by as many Presidents, would have their hands more than full of such a task, if they had no other business to attend to—and it is impossible that their information would enable them to act judiciously in such a matter, even if the volume of it did not overwhelm them. In the name of the people we protest against their Representatives handing over this great and delicate power to the Executive branch of the government."

"In the name of the people," says the *Whig*, "we protest against their representatives handing over this great and delicate power to the Executive branch of the government." And we join in the protest and will pledge every true patriot in North Carolina to join in swelling the chorus of the protest.

A Richmond paper says that scores of men who have put in substitutes and who have made money by the war, are preparing to run the blockade from that city, and that wealthy young bloods from the country are constantly writing to government authorities in the city proposing to furnish any amount of slave labor if the can only be taken themselves as "essential" to the management of the business.

At Richmond, Petersburg and other places an abundance of ice is being housed. Though the weather is cold and biting now, the ice will be a great luxury to our sick and wounded soldiers next summer. We hope those who have ice houses in this city will fill them as soon as possible.

From Lee's Army.

CAMP 27th REGT., N. C. T.,
Near Orange C. H., Va., Dec. 30, 1863.

DEAR PROGRESS:—Every thing near and around about us still continues in the quiet even course that has marked the last few weeks. The weather is again fair and pleasant, and of course we are feeling much improved by the change. There are two subjects which seem to be the everywhere pervading topic of conversation in the Regiment and the Brigade, and they are the conscription of principals of substitutes and the release of the twelve months men at the expiration of their term of enlistment, both of which subjects are fruitful themes for congressional *Buncomb* speeches and newspaper correspondence. Of course representing our Regiment in your paper as an "army correspondent," I may be allowed to say what seems to be the general opinion in regard to each of these points. Both parties that are affected by the two bills referred to are spreading themselves to prove a breach or faith upon the part of the Government, and the advocates of both measures are doing their utmost, in pleading exigencies of the case and military necessity to carry their points. Now suppose we stand off and take an impartial view of the case. First, let us look at the substitute question. Was it fight for Congress to pass such a bill? I think that it was, but at the same time the bill should have been subject to such restrictions as would have prevented the abuse of the privileges granted in it, and the making of it a speculating scheme. Either or both of these evils could have been prevented by limiting the time for which these substitutes were to be hired, and by stipulating a price to be paid for the substitutes, making it a punishable offence to go beyond the fixed price in procuring one of these men. This would have had the double effect of preventing extortion and speculation in the substitute business, and would have put it in the power of the poor man as well as the rich one to procure a substitute. As a general rule, any man who will sell himself at all will do so for a moderate price, when there is no possibility to get a larger. The evil, however, is already done. The privilege granted in the bill to authorize substitutes has been so abused that the Government now to save itself from still greater embarrassments than it is already involved in, must call in these gentlemen, and the best possible face they can put upon such an act, is to say that in the granting of substitutes the Government did not relinquish their claim to the principals. That will come much nearer exculpating them from a downright and direct violation of faith than they can by any possibility plead for retaining the twelve months men in the field after the expiration of their term of enlistment. There is an idea existing in the minds of some men, that the twelve months volunteers desire a clear discharge from service at the expiration of their time. This is an erroneous idea.—All that they desire is, when their time is out, they be allowed to go home for a short time to look after their business, and have some little relaxation after an arduous campaign of three years. In this there is two sources from which a soldier does not look for sympathy or aid. One is from those *stall-fed* gentlemen in goodly raiment who write M. C. after their names, and the other is from ambitious commanding officers, who have never been in the ranks, but were suddenly raised to the saddle by either a streak of good luck or palpable favoritism upon the part of those who have the power to make these appointments, and who always think more of their own promotion than they do of the comfort or interest of the men they command. Now, as to the violation of faith upon the part of the Government in retaining these men, let us look at it in this light. These men, when their first twelve months were expired, were conscripted, and in most instances without a murmur reshouldered their muskets and took their places in the ranks, and there they were compelled to stay at the forfeiture of their very lives, if they dared to leave, the Government at the same time pledging its faith that they should have a thirty days furlough during the two years that was thus forced upon their term of service, and at the expiration of the two years they should be discharged. The men have swallowed their disappointment in not getting their furloughs as best they could, but now when they see that they are again about to be imposed upon by the Government, is it at all to be wondered at that they complain about it, to say the least of it?

We commenced this war because of the frequent violations of the pledged faith of the old United States government, and is it to be expected that the same men who bared their breasts to the storm on account of violated pledges upon the part of that government can be blind to the very same thing when done by our own government? The last *grain of sand was the one which broke the camel's back.*

'Tis all folly for any one to say that if the veterans go home for a short time the cause for which we are fighting is lost. The hardest battles that have been fought since the war began were fought by fresh recruits. Let the *shade gentlemen*, the "last drop of blood and last dollar" men and the principals of substitutes be brought out, and you will see an army that the Yankees can't make arrangements to meet in the length of time the twelve months' men ask for a furlough. If these veterans who have stood the heat and burden of the day until now, as we all earnestly trust the eleventh hour, are not entitled to some respite and indulgence who in all reason ever will be? What inducement is there for them still to cling to a government which they see is constantly violating its most sacred pledges? It will do very well for talking and non-acting Congressmen, who scarcely know a musket from a broom handle, or a cartridge box from a pair of saddle bags, to blow and prate about the protection of the "loved ones" at home, but if they would attend strictly to their own personal duties, in this war and evience one half of the "amor patria" themselves that they are so anxious to see in others, they would be doing much better both for themselves and the country. The streets of Jerusalem were kept clean by everybody sweeping before their own doors. Let them remember that, or if their memories can't retain as simple a maxim, let them come into the ranks for *three years*, and if at the end of that time they do not ask as piteously for a furlough as any man now in service, then I will take back all I've said and go in for three years more, and never ask for a leave of absence until the time is out. The whole affair would be altered if the twelve months' troops asked for a discharge, but when they only ask as a *favor* for what they have been promised as a *right*, really it seems to me they ought to be entitled to a hearing.

HAL.

CAMP 27TH N. C. T.,
NEAR ORANGE C. H., VA., Jan. 2d, 1864.

Dear Progress—Go look at your thermometer and see if you can find the mercury; ours has got so low that it is impossible to find it. Water will freeze within four feet of the fire. In fact, it is just a considerable amount more than a good deal the coldest weather just now that the "oldest inhabitant" about here recollects to ever have experienced—and although this is the case, to the shame of *somebody* be it said, a good many of our men are actually barefooted and without either overcoats or blankets. This is no figurative expression, but is solid truth. Their feet are naked and upon the ground, and some of them have been so for two or three weeks. Whose fault this is of course that notorious gentleman "nobody" knows. We hear of quantities of clothing and shoes for N. C. soldiers safely housed in the commissary and quartermaster's departments at Raleigh and other points in our State. We know the State is willing for her troops to have them, but the fact is patent to all, that the troops do not all of them receive in this particular what the Government has promised them. We are now occasionally drawing a little coffee, sugar, rice and dried fruit, and as an offset to that, receiving a quarter of a pound of bacon to the man per day.

The only news I can give you is of the death of Claiborn Ivey, Co. A, 46th N. C. T., of Robeson county. He died very suddenly of heart disease on the 26th Dec. He enlisted in the service two years ago, being then 56 years old. He has never lost more than one week during the whole two years. Three of his sons volunteered with him, two of whom have also died, so that there is now left only *one* of those four brave hearts to fight for their country. The captain of the company told me that there was not a better soldier in the service than the old man Ivey, and he deeply regretted his death.

On the night of the 24th December there was quite an extensive raid made by detachments of men from Gen. Perry's, Wilcox's, Posey's and Wright's Brigades, amounting to betwern five and six hundred men, upon the Sutlers at Orange C. H. One Sutler, named A. Scherzinger, lost nearly $40,000, about $35,000 of which was in money, some $500 or $600 of which was in gold and silver; all of his clothing, even to his boots, which he had just pulled off.—Another one, A. Grier, lost some $10,000, which was his *pile*, and of course he is now entirely *minus*. They also relieved a *one armed* sutler of about $1000. The Provost Guard very promptly turned out to suppress the raiders; and succeeded in doing so after they had wounded several of them [illegible] some say that one of the number was killed. [illegible] have been unable to learn the whys and wherefores of this attack upon the sutlers, and of course make no comment upon it at all for the present.

We are sufficiently citified in camp now to have the alarm of fire almost every day. No very serious amount of damage is done, however—only a tent or two, or a "dog house," as the boys call their little notched up shanties, is burned; and the damage is easily repaired—all losses being paid by the Government insurance club.

Tell the home folks to remember us in their prayers and sock knitting operations.

HAL.

From the Atlanta Register.]

PEACE THROUGH THE STATES.

EDS. REGISTER.—All Federal or Confederate power is derived from the States. Even the latitudinarians of the old school who claimed Federal power as emanating from the people were compelled to recognize the States as the only legitimate channel for the expression of the popular will either in the formation or radical change of Federal compacts.

How can this be doubted when our whole political history illustrates its truth? Starting from the recognition of the States, as sovereign and independent, by Great Britain, at the close of the war of the revolution, we find these States, at their own instance, soon after assembled in Convention, debating upon a system of federation. This they accomplished, but not without providing for their supervision and control of the common government thus established.

Article 5th of the Federal Constitution reads:

"The Congress whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States shall call a Convention for proposing amedments which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as parts of this Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-forths of the several States or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof."

The following is the provisions of the Confederate Congress:

"Upon the demand of any three States, legally assembled in their Conventions, the Congres shall summon a Convetion of the States, to take into consideration such amendments of the Constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting at the time when the demand is made."

The article of the Federal Constitution reserves to the Federal States the right to assemble in Convention for the purpose of amending, or, if necessary, as the convention is of paramount sovereignty—the creator of the common government—of changing radically the Federal compact. This is a Constitutional provision of the Federal government, recognizing the paramount sovereignty from whence its power is derived.

The provision of the Confederate Constitution is still more significant. Three States can assemble a Convention. It is only necessary for them to suggest the amendments they propose and as it is conceded that negotiation is beyond the power of the common agent let the principal amendment be distinctly stated—the resumption by the States of the power to negotiate peace. For many reasons the adoption of a permanent Constitution has been regarded as a political blunder. It is especially unfortunate that it should have involved in antagonism two subordinate agents neither of which possesses the power to negotiate.

The Southern States, to obviate the dangers with which they were threatened, did not appeal to the mode of arbitrament provided by the Federal Constitution—a convention of the States—but formally withdrew their delegated powers, and asserted in the acts of secession, the absolute sovereignty of the States, and so firmly had this idea of State sovereignty taken hold of the popular mind South, several of the States, in ratifying the Confederate Constitution, reserved expressly, the right to withdraw from the new Union at their discretion.

We have then an express provision of the Confederate Constitution for Conventions of the States; we have the bloody record of this revolution in attestation of our adhesion to the doctrine of the paramount sovereignty of the States; and yet we are told that to advocate the assembling of a Convention of the States is revolutionary! Where have we drifted? Have State Rights and State Sovereignty been so completely swallowed up by some other power that a Convention cannot be urged even with the concurrence of Congress and a provision of the Confederate Constitution?

If the Southern States are struggling for the object which they have ever professed, and which secession attested, it is for that independence which they possessed when they emerged triumphantly, from the war of the revolution. For this they seceded and for this alone they combined with each other and the unequivocal establishment of this principle can alone justify the sacrifices they have made. We would do nothing to weaken this great principle—this chief corner stone of federative government; but everything to strengthen it. We would assemble in Convention these States that they may review our errors of policy—the dangers which threaten their sovereign existence and provide for that which exists nowhere else—and never can exist—the power to negotiate a peace.

If it were possible for the two governments to negotiate terms of peace, this discussion would be useless; but it is now universally conceded that the struggle between them involves the subjugation of one section or the other as its only possible termination.

The power of the States, by virtue of their paramount sovereignty, to terminate the bloody issue, being conceded the mode of assemblage is clear and legitimate. The Confederate Constitution points out the mode of action for the Southern States. The Federal States can act through their State Legislatures in accordance with precedent and thus the highest political powers known in North America would be brought into communication.

All this is founded upon the assumption that the people North and South desire an honorable peace.—We believe this and hence urge upon public attention the only mode by which the people can legitimately exercise their power. If to do this, requires party organization then the responsibility is with the opposite party the platform of which is opposition to peace on any practicable terms whatever and especially upon the principle upon which the revolution was inaugurated—the sovereignty of the States. The war programme, it is admitted, requires the subjugation of the North by the South, or the South by the North, as the only possible termination of the war—an admission which places peace upon any desirable terms beyond the range of hope.

G.

INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF THE LOSS OF THE ELLA AND ANNIE, A DARING BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

The most daring courage yet shown by a blockade runner was exhibited by Capt. F. N. Bonneau, of the Ella and Annie, which was captured in November by the Niphon. The Ella and Annie left Bermuda for Wilmington on the 5th of November, in company with the R. E. Lee, having on board the heaviest cargo ever tried by a blockade-running ship—394 tons of dead weight, all on government account. Capt. Bonneau, who is a prisoner on parole in Boston, publishes the following highly interesting narrative of the capture of his vessel:

At sunset we were eighty-five miles from Wilmington Bar. At 7 o'clock the wind, which had been light from the North and West, suddenly sprang up, and in the course of one hour blew a gale, causing an ugly cross sea, and reducing the speed of our ship from eleven knots to five and a half, which was the utmost we could get out of her with thirty pounds of steam.

Things began to look squally as to our being able to make the run in time, but it was too late to think of turning back. We were, too, at this time passing two suspicious lights, which we took for the outer vessels of the blockading squadron. At 11 I hauled her into Masenboro' Inlet, as I found if I did not get smooth water I could not save my time, and it was not until 4½ o'clock that I made the land. About noon, while to the southward and eastward by the inlet, as soon as I got fairly under the beach and in eighteen feet of water, I sent word to Mr. Gray and Mrs. Nicholson, my two passengers, that it would be impossible for me to save my dark to the fort, and that at daylight we would be subjected to a very heavy fire (in all probability) from the fleet, as I was determined to try to run along the beach, (I had, however, no other chance,) and that if they would get ready I would land them in the little bay of Masenboro' Inlet. This they bravely refused, saying it would take too much time, and that if I could stand the fire of the fleet they could too. I therefore prepared for the worst, and ordered the anchors taken in on deck, unstocked, and lashed down, the colors set, and all hands but the officer of the watch and the two men at the wheel sent below, determining, if I had to lose her, to make it cost the enemy dearly.

Just as day was dawning we touched the beach slightly, but did not stop, and while hauling away from it, saw a gunboat standing directly across our bow, (she must evidently have heard our wheels,) and was steering so as to cut us off from the beach.—We being in three fathoms of water, I was much surprised to find a boat running so boldly for us. To pass outside of him would be to lose my ship, for he would then cut me off from the support I expected from our own batteries in a few miles more. To run my ship ashore at this point would have been madness, for the beach here is an outer one, the sound extending inside of it for miles, and consequently I could expect no protection, and my whole ship company would either be destroyed on this bold beach or taken by the enemy prisoners. To turn back and run to sea was to give the ship to the enemy without an effort to save her. I therefore determined to try and pass inshore of the boat or over him, not dreaming that he would dare run into eighteen feet of water.) This matter was soon decided, as we approached each other rapidly, and I could hear the noise of his men preparing for action, &c., and when about one hundred and fifty yards from him I hailed him, telling him he would be afoul of me, hoping to induce the thought that I was one of their own ships, but was soon made aware of my mistaken opinion by a broadside of grape and canister, accompanied by a volley of musketry. I then ordered my ship pointed for her, and hoped to strike her just forward of her waist boat. Unfortunately he perceived this move of mine, and shifted his helm, causing his vessel to swing away from me, and making it impossible to strike fair.

The ships came together the next moment with a fearful crash, carrying away his starboard boat rail and part of his stem and cutwater, My engine was kept working to its full capacity, as I had but one chance of getting clear of him in case I failed to sink him, and that was to force my ship past him before he could board, as I distinctly heard him call away his boarders. In this last attempt I failed, as the ships were both going ahead, and had now swung broadside on, and he firing broadside after broadside into us while in this condition, and almost at the same time boarding us on the port quarter and wheelhouse guard. Then ensued a scene which none but an eye-witness would believe. Officers and men rushing along our deck, shooting and cutting at everything that came to sight, and even shooting, in their mad career, one of their own men—and in the case of Jany, of my ship, shooting him as he was coming up the hatchway to give himself up. Having satisfied themselves with this (courageous charge) they went below and broke open everything that came in sight, state rooms, trunks, boxes, &c., officers and men quarreling over trunks for the contents and the owners standing by. This robbery and carouse was kept up until the arrival of Commodore Ridgley, in the flag ship Shenandoah, when it was quickly put a stop to by the appearance of Lieut. Sherrit, to whom it was reported. (Lieut. Sherritt is an officer and gentleman of the old navy.) Not one of the officers of the capturing ship—the Niphon—belonging to this class of officers.

The ship was then plugged (having received forty-one shots in her hull,) and sent to Beaufort, N. C., where we landed our passengers and wounded and then proceeded North, destination Bostod, having on board the two cooks, two stewards, and myself. The crew otherwise were sent North in the transport Newbern.

Thus ended the fate of the favorite ship Ella and Annie. A more orvardly and murderous fire a vessel was never subjected to, and the conduct of the boarding the most unheard of barbarity upon record. The officers of my ship behaved as we all had a right to expect of them—cool, determined, and at their posts, all of them, as they had often said if they were killed their bodies would be found at their stations in their engine-room. Strange as it may appear, her engine was not struck, although the balls are to be seen sticking in the wood-work of the gallery frame.

Both ships are now in Boston. The Niphon to be repaired, as well as her prize.

Had I been successful in the destruction of the Niphon, I presume I would have been considered deserving at least of a "well done;" but the reverse shows angry, false, and calumnious opinions, which are generally heaped upon the heads of those who "try" by those who stay at home afraid to try, having heard even in this lonely prison, that a voice had gone forth in "Dixie," condemning all of the Captains of the vessels captured on the 8th and 9th of November.

I thought it proper to say that for the discharge of my duty, and for the responsibility of all that occurred on that day, I am responsible, and to none but my country and my conscience.

Riley, fireman, mortally wounded by grape; Jos. Jany, dangerously in groin; Barre, fireman, shot in shoulder; ——, (name forgotten,) fireman, shot in neck; two of the cabin boys cut severely with cutlasses.

F. N. BONNEAU.

CIVIL LAW TO BE ENFORCED IN ALABAMA.—The Legislature of Alabama, at its recent session, passed a stringent law with reference to the preservation of the writ of *habeas corpus* inviolable. It gives no rights no right which they did not possess before, but under the sanction of the law, but in this era of some legislators manifest a disposition to make time-honored right discretionary with one individual the Supreme power of the State deemed it necessary to protect its inviolability by affixing penalties which will deter officers from trampling it under foot. The Constitution declares that "the military shall in all cases and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power."

The following is the first section of the act:

SEC. 1. *Be in enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened*, That any person, as to whom the writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued and served who willfully fails or refuses, under any pretext whatever to obey the mandate thereof, or the order of the Judge or court thereon, before whom the same is heard, or who knowingly and intentionally prevent the service of the same by force, or by keeping out of the way, or who shall willfully fail or refuse to permit any person, upon application by counsel, to his custody, to consult with, and have the assistance of counsel, for the purpose of sueing out or prosecuting said writ, or who shall send away, or conceal any person who is in his custody or under his control, with intent to prevent said writ from being sued out or executed, or the petitioner from being discharged when the Judge or court so orders, shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be fined not less than $1000 or imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years, at the discretion of the jury tring the same.

THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP.—The appointment of Mr. Davis will give, we suppose, general satisfaction in this State. The Richmond *Whig* says of it:

"It is a gratifying circumstance that, in filling the vacancy in the Attorney Generalship, the President has chosen to go into that body of citizens who were in former times his political antagonists, and into a State that has, more, perhaps, than any other, exhibited signs of dissatisfaction with his Administration. The gentleman on whom the appointment has fallen would, so far as we know, under other circumstances have been acceptable to the country, but the desire to harmonize old divisions and soothe irritated sensibilities, evinced in his selection, will be hailed by the country as a happier indication, than even the regard paid to the important consideration of personal fitness.

It will be an easy matter for the President, continuing to act upon motives of this character, to conciliate all discontents and recover, the confidence and affection of all.

Before the appointment was announced, but after as we have reason to believe, it had been determined on, a movement was set afoot by leading members of Congress to secure its conferment upon Mr. Garland, an able and rising member of the Arkansas delegation. The proposition was received with hearty favor by those to whom it became known, but the action of the Executive was taken before he became apprized of what was doing. Mr. G., though one of the youngest members of the House, has won for himself a high reputation for intellect and manliness, and would have been a valuable addition to the Cabinet. But being re-elected to the House, the country will have the benefit of his services in that capacity.

We are authorized to announce Wm. R. CRAWFORD as a candidate for Constable in the Raleigh District No. 2 at the ensuing election on the 18th instant. Jan 6 td

We are authorized and requested to announce AUGUSTUS L. LOUGEE as a candidate for Commissioner from Middle Ward, at the election on the 18th inst. Jan 5-td

We are authorized and requested to announce W. R. RICHARDSON as a candidate for re-election as Commissioner in the Middle Ward, at the election on the 18th inst. Jan 5-td

At the request of many friends N. S. Hart announces himself a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 1-td

We are authorized and requested to announce T. H. BRIGGS as a candidate for Commissioner of the Western Ward at the Municipal election on the 18th instant. Jan 2-td

We are requested to announce J. J. Overby a candidate for re-election as a Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 1-td

We are authorized to announce Dr. R. B. Haywood as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 1-td

Mr. Editor.—Permit us to suggest to the voters of the Western Ward, the name of ALEX. CREECH, Esq., for a seat in the next Board of Commissioners for the city. He will be supported by

Dec 23-tf MANY VOTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, ON THE 16TH OF JAN'Y, 1864, at public auction, by decree of Court, at the Court House door in Greenville, N. C., a valuable Tract of Land belonging to the estate of the late Col. G. B. Singletary. This tract contains between seven and eight hundred acres, is situated in Pitt County below Greenville and between Tar River and Tranter's Creek.

H. SHEPARD,
Jan 6-10t* Administrator.

SHAWL LOST.

ABOUT THE 22D OF DECEMBER LAST A valuable, large, heavy shawl, grey with stripes, was lost between one of the hotels in this city and the Railroad Depot, or at the Depot. A liberal reward will be paid the finder if left at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Jan 6-3t*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER WANTS TO HIRE A GOOD MAN and a good Woman, for the present year, to go in the country. Apply to Editor Progress, Raleigh, or

S. C. MARCOM,
Jan 6-2t* Morrisville, N. C.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at

Jan 6-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

$25 REWARD.

STRAYED OFF OR STOLEN FROM THE YARBOROUGH House a large white and liver colored Pointer Dog, with a double nose and a long keen tail. The above reward will be paid for his return to S. W. Scott at the Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C. J. H. HOPE.
Jan 6-3t*

FOR HIRE.

A NEGRO MAN, A NO. 1 CIRCULAR SAWYER, for hire. Also Boiler Plate and Flues for sale. Apply to Box 91, P. O., Raleigh. Jan 5-4t

MINERS WANTED.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, AT LOCKVILLE, IN Chatham County, N. C., a number of good Miners who understand working Copper Mines. The very highest wages will be paid, and steady employment given. Report at once to the undersigned at Lockville.

Jan 6-1w* J. M. HECK & CO.
Standard publish 1 month.

FOR SALE.

N. C. TREASURY NOTES, $1 AND $2 ISSUES. 1 N. C. 6 per cent. Bond.

W. H. JONES.
Jan 6-3t*